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China Mail

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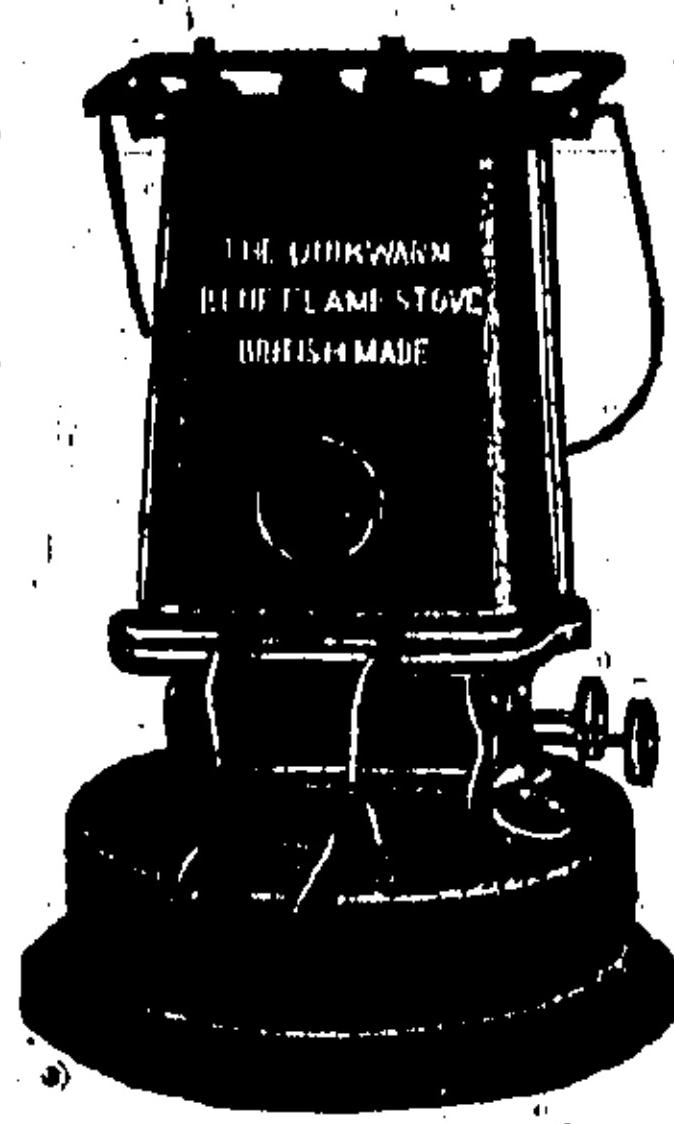
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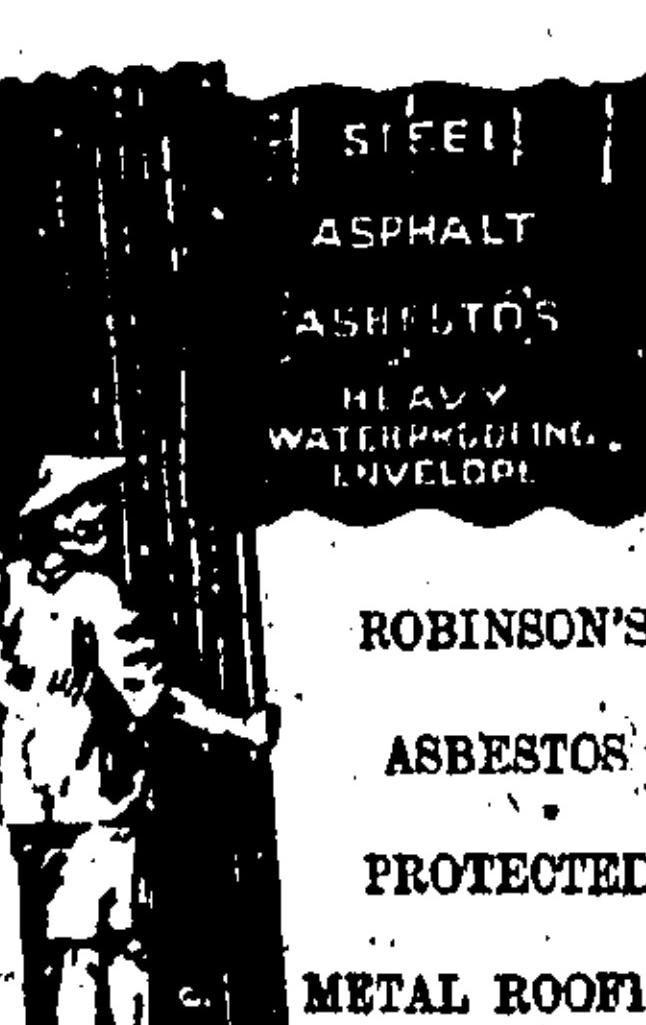
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STRIKE MEASURES.

GOVERNOR TO MAKE STATEMENT?

CHINESE FURTHER AFFECTED.

Although events in Canton are being looked upon locally as probably a determining factor in the duration of the strike in Hongkong there has been no slackening in the measures being taken here for the maintenance of essential services and the protection of the community the latter, of course, including the continual detective work being carried out in connection with the detection of intimidators and idlers. The latter are still being deported in large numbers and fitting justice is being meted out to prisoners convicted as undesirable agitators. These have been at work for some days on the very necessary work of clearing accumulations of nightsoil.

There has been little change in the local situation apart from returns of boys and amahs in certain districts and absensions from work of fitters in some of the Chinese garages. Even the dispensers in a charitable organisation conducted in connection with a missionary hospital—which makes no charges for its supply of drugs and whose work was entirely connected with Chinese—have left their work.

H.E. the Governor is expected to make a statement regarding the local situation at to-day's Legislative Council meeting.

BOATS TO STOP?

Boats returning from Canton are bringing down almost their full complement of passengers, numbers last night totalling 1,200 and the Kwong Sai this morning adding to these about 500. This on the best authority is nothing like the number that are desirous of leaving, severe restrictions being placed on the movements of Hongkong strikers who express the wish to return.

On the waterfront this morning the general topic of conversation was the action which the Chinese seamen are said to have taken or rather to be contemplating taking. After Saturday, according to the reports, no seamen will be allowed to man the river boats. In consequence of this and in order that the boat may not be stranded in Canton, the Kwong Sai, which returned to Hongkong from Canton this morning, has gotten anchor and will not make the return trip. Two reasons are being put forward as to the motive behind such a decision—one that it is the Union's reply to the deportation order of the Government and the other that they are merely acting in accordance with instructions from Canton who wish still further to prevent the return of workers to Hongkong.

That the Government would restrict the arrest of idlers merely because the regular boats were not running is, however, a very remote contingency. If they have not enough craft at their immediate service to deport such all the way the obvious course for them to take would be to take them as far as convenient and leave them to make their own arrangements for proceeding further.

COOLIE FINED.

LEAVING SERVICE WITHOUT NOTICE:

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, Mr. B. Wylie charged a house coolie with leaving his service without notice on June 24. Sub-Inspector Andrew stated that the accused was found by the complainant to be working at Knutsford Terrace, almost opposite at \$3 a day.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 or one month's hard labour, and the accused was further ordered to pay the complainant a sum of \$8, which represents one week's wages, the man thus forfeiting a full month's wages in lieu of notice.

The Sincere Co. Ltd. wishes to advise that all customers with pass books will be supplied with goods against their monthly accounts by arrangement with the Manager or the Accounts Department.

SEDITIONISTS.

TWO MORE CONVICTIONS TO-DAY.

Before Mr. S. B. McElberry at the Central Magistracy this morning, two Chinese were charged with possession of sedition literature.

During a search by police officers at 8 p.m. on Tuesday near the Central Market, the first accused had a printed leaflet in his pocket. The second accused was pointed out as the original possessor, and in a statement he made to the police he admitted possession, but said that he received the leaflet from a small boy.

The first accused informed His Worship that he put the leaflet in his pocket for reading afterwards. He was not aware that it was of an inflammatory nature. The other man admitted having read the leaflet before passing it on to his fellow lodger. He pleaded to be ignorant that he was committing a crime by so doing.

His Worship considered the charge against the second accused as the more serious of the two and sentenced him to six weeks imprisonment with hard labour. The first accused was fined \$10. In addition both accused were ordered to furnish sureties to sign a bond for \$200 and guarantee their behaviour for one year, or in default to undergo two months' hard labour.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

An incident which occurred before the commencement of the strike was recalled before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy this morning when a Chinese shopkeeper from Yaumati was charged with assaulting a Government contractor.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the prosecution and Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended.

The evidence showed that the accused was one of a party of men who attacked the contractor in daylight at Coronation Road with sticks, hammers and other weapons. The contractor was rescued by a Naval Yard policeman, but he had received injuries of a serious nature as to necessitate treatment in hospital for one month. At one time the man's life appeared to be in danger.

His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' hard labour.

ARMY CAUTION.

Command Orders for forces in China, published to-day announce that only a very limited Ordnance Workshop service can be maintained and issues and receipts of stores will only be undertaken for stores immediately concerned with the strike.

As regards clothing warning is given that all reserves will have to be exhausted before Ordnance will meet demands made on it, and the warning is extended to barrack furniture, none of which will be replaced during the strike. Unit Commanders are instructed to utilise resources at their disposal for effecting minor repairs and to observe the strictest care in use and upkeep.

DIDN'T STOP.

A licensed motor car driver named Chan Fook-ki was charged before Mr. S. B. McElberry at the Central Magistracy this morning with failure to stop or to report an accident.

The evidence showed that the accused knocked down a Chinese girl, causing injuries to her foot, at Wanchai Road, but Sergeant Roberts had noted the number of the car before it disappeared. On being found out by the police, the accused made a statement admitting having knocked down a girl, but that he did not stop or report the accident as he asserted that she got up and walked away.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 and the payment of \$5 as compensation to the injured girl.

During the week ended July 4, there were two deaths from one case of (all Chinese) cerebro-spinal fever and a case of enteric fever. A (Chinese) patient with cerebro-spinal fever was reported on Monday.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., and Mrs. Wodehouse, returned to the Colony to-day after a short holiday at Weihaiwei.

TURNED ON GUARD.

INDIAN CONSTABLE WOUNDED.

An Indian constable on picket duty at Kowloon City early yesterday morning was seriously wounded and is now in hospital.

A picket of three constables proceeded to Ngaishiwan where a number of people were cutting wood on Government land. A Chinese who had got to the foot of the hill with a pine tree on his shoulder dropped his haul and ran away on seeing the police. The officers gave chase and brought him to a halt after firing a shot in the air. Leaving the arrested man in the custody of Indian constable B199, Nasr Mohamed, the other two officers walked up the hill to arrest the other wood-cutters. On the return of the officers they found the Indian constable lying on the ground with a bullet wound on the left side and injuries to the right ear. The prisoner had struggled with the constable and, gaining possession of the latter's revolver, wounded the constable and escaped.

The assailant has so far not been re-arrested.

STRIKE ITEMS.

The "Overseas Chinese Daily News" reports the addition of the following river steamers: the Ku Chow to Hongkong-Canton service, Kwong Fung to Hongkong-Winchow, the Sun Yik to the Hongkong-Shamian run.

There is not likely to be any hitch in the arrangements for amusement programmes in spite of the absence from work of cinema operators at the Coronet and Star theatres. Filipino members of the staff are doing good work.

Eighteen girls are efficiently operating lifts in the buildings of the Hongkong Land Investment Company and this in spite of the fact that the period of instruction has been very short. Some of the lifts in the Colony have been maliciously damaged but nearly all in fairly constant demand are in operation.

In spite of the strike a double wedding in the approved Chinese fashion was celebrated yesterday.

Residents in Hollywood Road were pleasantly surprised by the sound of the trumpets and gongs. Later on the surprise was increased when it was seen that everything in the procession for the bride was in double quantity. Subsequently it was ascertained that two families had decided to be united, strike or no strike.

Chinese papers contain notices this morning according to which Chinese shops in certain central districts are not obliged to call at the Post Office for letters as arrangements have been made for their delivery. This, it is understood, has been done in order that large accumulations of letters that may be removed from the Post Office who now have ample labour to call upon. Certain shops are to be responsible for distribution in their districts.

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Commenting on the summaries of the report of the triple mixed commission, published in France, blaming the British police and the American chairman of the Municipal Council in connection with the shooting at Shanghai, the "Daily Telegraph" diplomatic correspondent is of the opinion that it is evidently calculated the leakage of the news should at least have a salutary effect that Britain cannot longer tolerate the comedy of a commission of three under penalty of seeing our prestige destroyed in China, as by dissimilar methods it destroyed Turkey."

"NO REQUEST."

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Mr. Austin Chamberlain stated that he had not received any request from Shanghai that the British Government should forcibly intervene to restore normality in Shanghai.

HOPEFUL.

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, July 8.—The situation continues hopeful. The day was quiet except for further kidnapping of servants employed by foreigners and the confiscation by strikers of a hundred cows and foodstuffs intended for foreigners' consumption. The tramway services were curtailed.

STEAMER WRECKED.

FIFTY DROWNED OFF JOHORE.

ONE SURVIVOR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, July 8.—The local steamer Ban Lee Guan, which was lost off the Johore coast, has been found. There is only one survivor.

It is feared that nearly fifty are drowned.

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia arrived at Kobe on July 8 at 8.30 a.m. after a long journey of 14 days. It is due at Nagasaki on July 9 at 4 p.m.

The Sincere Co. Ltd. wishes to advise that all customers with pass books will be supplied with goods against their monthly accounts by arrangement with the Manager or the Accounts Department.

TREATY POWERS.

CHINESE NOTE BEING CONSIDERED.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 8.—In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Austin Chamberlain (Foreign Secretary) declared that no proposal of severance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government was under consideration by His Majesty's Government.

The Diplomatic Body at Peking was considering a joint reply to the fourteen points contained in the Chinese Government's Note. He was not aware of any conflict of opinion between the Powers with regard to the reasonableness of the demands. Mr. J. Beckett (Lab.) deplored the American Press has widely stated that American representatives were willing to accept but the British delegates were holding out.

Mr. Chamberlain deprecated being called on to answer questions with regard to information supplied by different Presses of the world. He emphasised he was not aware of any conflict between the Governments. Replying to Mr. G. Lansbury (Lab.) Mr. Chamberlain said no proposal had been received from the Government of the United States for convening an international conference for the purpose of removing special privileges of certain nationalities in the Treaty Ports of China and giving the Chinese nation unrestricted control on import duties.

Replying to Mr. W. C. Robinson (Lab.) Mr. Chamberlain said no proposal had been received from the Government of the United States for convening an international conference for the purpose of removing special privileges of certain nationalities in the Treaty Ports of China and giving the Chinese nation unrestricted control on import duties.

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A. H. BARLOW,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong 7th January, 1925.

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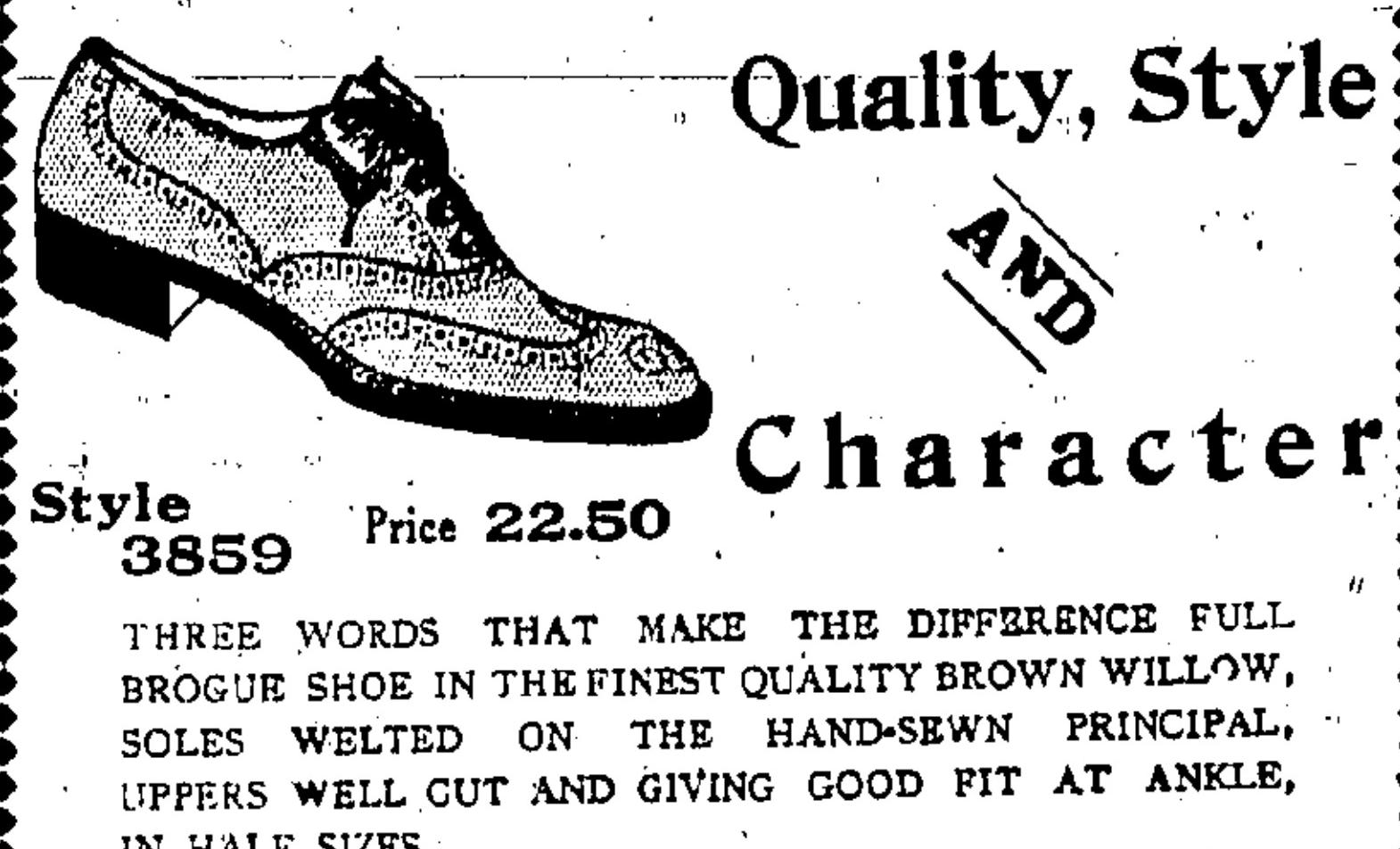
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WANCHAI

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

CHOCOLATE & COCOA SUPPLIES: Telephone C. 4630.

Just arriving a small shipment of the celebrated SICKESZ HOLLAND CHOCOLATE and COCOA as supplied locally to His Majesty's Government, Mac's Cafeteria and most local stores. For this shipment we are making special arrangements, for the present only to distribute direct to local residents, hotels and restaurants in case or part case lots.

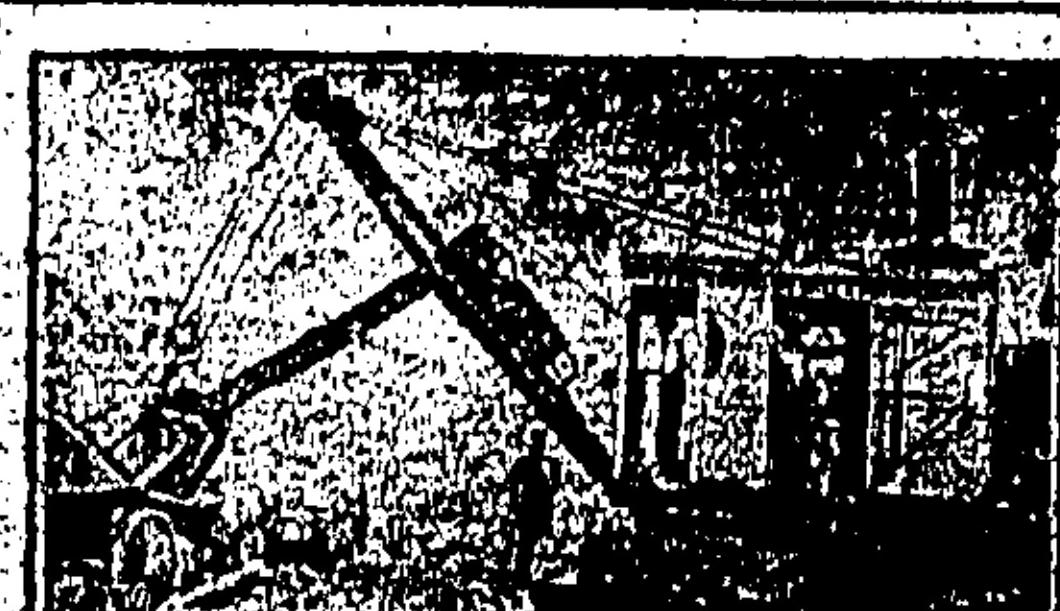
COCOA: Guaranteed to contain 26% cocoa butter packed 72 half pound tropical double-lidded tins to each case.

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WHOLESALE PRICES.

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HONGKONG EXCAVATION PILE DRIVING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., H.K.
EXCAVATION WORK



650

— CUBIC YARDS
OF EARTH
MOVED PER
DAY BY OUR
STEAM SHOVEL
EQUIPMENT

NEW VICTOR RECORDS

Just Arrived

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"THE FLAPPER WIFE"

S MOUTRIE & CO., LTD., Chater Rd.

HERE'S an ICE CREAM SODA

that more than SATISFIES.



- IT DELIGHTS -

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ASIATIC BUILDING TEL. C. 4702

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Ophthalmic Optician
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The China Mail

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Angus and family wish to thank all their friends for their kind sympathy, floral tributes and the many letters of condolence received in their recent sad bereavement.

TIGHTENING UP.

As day succeeds day and the strike shows no sign of a sudden collapse, it is evident that the authorities are grimly determined

More Man-Power?

Is the man-power of the Colony being used to the best possible advantage in the present emergency? That is not an idle question. There have been hundreds of volunteers who have come forward to give of their services freely for the common good. Others have taken the very sensible course of joining the Volunteer Defence Corps; and still others may be classified as performing very necessary duty to the community by remaining in their present billets. Still, if a long view is to be taken of the strike and of the aftermath of the strike, it must be obvious to the most casual observer that there is a host of people content to go on from day to day as they did before the strike—without the slightest suggestion of help to the community in general. They are shirkers and nothing less than shirkers! In any comparative "roll of honour" compiled with a history of the strike the names of these shirkers and malingerers will be found missing. It is to be hoped that a hint will be sufficient at the present juncture in the interests of the entire Colony that volunteer workers are still in demand in the vital business of "carrying on."

More Useful.

Those who arranged the volunteer route marches are probably prepared to justify them and argue that they have served a useful purpose. We sincerely hope so. But it can also be argued that Volunteer work might be more usefully employed. Routine patrols have a deadening and destroying influence when unrelieved by interest. Patrols we are sure would be glad to have work of what may be termed a more productive character. Why not let them be put on to search the many empty houses—foreign and Chinese—where it is stated are to be found nests of striking boys, coolies and amahs? The sight at the Post Office each day does not suggest a sense of order or decency. A few volunteers could certainly keep the large number of Chinese in line who crowd round a little door which seems to admit entrance to letter boxes. There are other avenues of "productive" work that would make volunteering less the holiday work it is. We need to infuse sincerity in all that is being done and to maintain it right to the bitter end.

TYPHOOON NEWS.

LOCAL SIGNAL LOWERED.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory by the American Consulate General, Hongkong:

9.05 a.m., July 9:—Cyclone or typhoon, near or over southern Formosa, moving N.W.

Signal Down.
At 9 this morning, the "local" typhoon signal was lowered at the Royal Observatory.

SINGAPORE BASE.

PROGRESS AT THE NEW DOCKYARD.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 8.
In the House of Commons, replying to Commander J. Kenworthy, Mr. W. S. Bridgeman described the progress of the work at the new dockyard in Singapore in preparation for the dredging work for a berth for the floating dock on the arrival of the dredging fleet in November.

SAAR BASIN.

AN AMERICAN LOAN.

(Reuter's American Service.)

New York, July 8.
The complete success is announced of the four million dollars loan for the Saar Basin at seven per cent., which is offered here and in Chicago at \$97.

F. A. TOUR.

ENGLISH TEAM STILL WINNING.

(Reuter's Service.)

Newcastle (N.S.W.), July 8.
The association football (sent out by the English F. A.) beat Newcastle by three goals to nil.

Tokyo, July 8.—An earthquake yesterday morning shook Nagoya and a wide area of country around it. There were a few casualties, including one person killed. Some walls and chimneys collapsed and ground fissures were caused. Reuter's Service.

One coolie was seriously hurt, and an Annamite policeman deprived of his rifle during the struggle.

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1925.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE STRIKE.

HONGKONG'S EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

SHANGHAI PRAISE.

Elsewhere in this issue (says the "Shanghai Mercury" of July 1), will be found an extract from a private letter received from Hongkong under date of June 24. We would particularly commend this article to the careful perusal of our readers. There can, we think, be little doubt that the Governor of Hongkong is acting with the full approval not only of all foreign residents in the Colony, but also of all foreigners in this country. The policy of the Hongkong Government can only be regarded as an excellent example—an example which the local Authorities would do well to follow.

There is, of course, a certain amount of difference between the Shanghai and Hongkong cases. That of Hongkong was brought about solely by the mischievous activities of the Kuomintang Reds. As Sir Reginald Stubbs pointed out at last week's meeting of the Legislative Council, "there is nothing to discuss or adjudicate or on which to compromise . . . there is no shadow of grievance to justify this strike." In regard to the Shanghai incident, it will be readily admitted that there was something to discuss. It must also be admitted by Chinese and foreigners alike that the interested Powers took prompt action with a view to settling the affair. Six delegates were sent down from Peking fully empowered to come to terms, but the Chinese persisted in demanding matters entirely irrelevant to the incident of May 30, with the result that the foreign delegates did the only thing possible—they returned to Peking. The question of these irrelevant matters and also that of the Nanking Head affair will be settled in due course by the responsible parties in Peking. Neither have any legitimate bearing upon the present state of affairs in Shanghai, and neither have any claims upon the attention or consideration of China's school boys, and others responsible for prolonging the strike.

After practically a month of dislocated commerce, it seems to us that some concerted action should be taken by the foreign employers. There can be little doubt that the strikers have been led to believe that their employers will pay their strike pay. Is it to be seriously thought that any sober-minded taxpayer would agree to such an action? We think—and certainly hope—not. Such being the case, is it not that the attitude of the employers was made known? Surely such a step would expedite the return to normal conditions, but foreigners must follow Hongkong's example and present a united front. Any dallying would be fatal, but we are firmly convinced that the time has come when the foreign employers should make known their attitude.

Government Determined.

The following is part of the letter quoted by the "Shanghai Mercury":—

"You will already know that Hongkong is in the throes of another disgusting strike. The Government is determined this time to fight to a finish, and we have the Prince of Wales' coming to prepare for. Already the Chinese have asked to be taken back, but the Government is going to decide that matter. It will be a case this time 'May I and will you take me back?' You must have read of the drastic action already taken by the Government, and honestly, I am proud to be under the Union Jack here. We can and are showing the Chinese what we can do. No money exceeding \$5 can be taken away from the Colony, no rice, no flour, and practically all foodstuffs are strictly forbidden to be exported. The Chinese are already feeling the pinch, but the Europeans have plenty to eat and drink. No rioting or disturbances of any sort have arisen, and the military have charge of the whole situation. Thousands daily are going to Canton, but what they think they are going to do with \$5 and shortage of rice in Canton, remains to be seen."

CUSTOM'S DECLINE.

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, July 8.
Reuter learns that owing to the Shanghai strike and other disturbances and unrest all over the country, the net Customs revenue for the six months ending on June 30 declined by 1,500,000 taels compared with last year, out of which there was 1,000,000 tael decline during June.

It is considered, however, that the decrease need not cause undue alarm to bondholders.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, July 8.
It is announced that Mr. Kellogg has appointed Mr. MacMurray and Mr. Silas Straub Lawyer as America's Commissioners at the Shanghai Customs Conference.

FUNERAL.

YESTERDAY'S IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The funeral of the late Mr. H. W. Petley whose death had taken place suddenly earlier in the day was attended yesterday afternoon by many colleagues from the Hongkong Electric Company and the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

The coffin was draped in the Union Jack and was transferred from the hearse at the monument to an armoured car (deceased was a member of the armoured car section) and proceeded to the cemetery by the firing party from his Company.

Following the pall bearers (Sergeants selected from the various Companies of the Volunteer Defence Corps) was a representative detachment of other Volunteers.

The Rev. T. B. Powell (St. John's Cathedral) officiated at the ceremony.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang (Chairman of Directors of the Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd.), Mr. F. R. Marsh, M.I.E.E. (Manager), Messrs. S. J. C. Stanesby, J. F. Lunney, R. A. Starling, F. F. Duckworth, G. H. M. Bannerman, R. Smith, F. Glass, W. B. Musket, G. R. Maskell, H. J. Watts, A. G. Langston, C. R. Wilson, S. Deacon, E. Rowe, A. F. Paul, S. J. Squire, C. Cahagan, J. Jarvis, V. Sorby, Capt. F. L. Brown, A. E. Wright, Mr. Duncan McNeill and many other friends and employees of the friends and employees of the Hongkong Electric Company.

Floral tributes were sent by the following:—

His widow, Sir Eric Stuart Taylor, Messrs. L. A. Chanson, V. J. Kerley, G. Hailey, P. S. Nightingale, J. H. Ramsay, R. A. Starling, A. E. Hall, H. E. Scriven, T. A. Barclay, L. J. Blackburn, R. W. Lee, H. A. Lammett, B. L. Frost, R. Baker, D. J. Lewis, W. J. Sousa, J. E. Barrow, H. H. Taylor, E. G. Woodger, F. C. Hall, L. E. Lammett, J. Ross, W. M. B. Musket, A. F. Ferreira, Tam Pok, Kwoh Ling, Ho Ki, Lun San C. H. Lyson, P. Lammett, Ng Cook-chi, Captain F. L. Brown, C. Stratford, H. A. R. Conant, E. Thompson, G. T. Padgett, F. Glass, G. Gordon, S. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Donnithorne, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bridger, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hazelton, Mr. and Mrs. L. da Ronce, Mr. and Mrs. C. Silva, Mr. and Mrs. William Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Sorby, Mrs. G. V. Stubbings and Eileen, P. T. and Miss Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Deacon, and Irene, Mr. and Mrs. E. Histed, Captain and Mrs. Dudley Kilbee, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bridger, H. Rutledge and Son, Mr. and Mrs. R. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Burnet-Mt. and Mrs. C. Bunje, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Maskell, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Orchard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moriston, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Morales, Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. D. Reibeiro, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Parker Rees, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. M. Bannerman, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Langston, Mr. and Mrs. Easterbrook and family, The Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, The Head Office Staff Hongkong Electric Company, The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, Hongkong Electric Company, Post Office, Office Staff North Point, The Mains Department, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The China Light and Power Company (1918), Limited, The European Staff Hongkong Tramways, Ltd., The Commodore and Members of the Royal Yacht Club, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, Lieut.-Col. L. G. Bird and Officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, Officers of the Armoured Car Company, N. C. Officers and Men of the Armoured Car Company, The Engineer Company, Scottish Company, Sergeants' Mess (H.K.V.D.C.), and the Reserve Company.

THE S.S. KASHMIR.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Kashmir left Shanghai for this port on July 7, at 4 p.m., and is due here on July 10, at about 6 a.m.

For having refused to be searched in Queen's Road Central, thus thereby delaying the Police, a Shanghai Chinese was fined \$60 when prosecuted before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning.

It is considered, however, that the decrease need not cause undue alarm to bondholders.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, July 8.
It is announced that Mr. Kellogg has appointed Mr. MacMurray and Mr. Silas Straub Lawyer as America's Commissioners at the Shanghai Customs Conference.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

The Red wing of the Kuomintang who are again in control in Canton have chosen to make war on a neighbouring and friendly Colony, says the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of June 29. There is no other meaning attaching to the spontaneous outbreak of the strike and other disturbances which followed the return of the Reds to authority in Canton. Whilst the whole of China was in an uproar and anti-foreign demonstrations had occurred in such distant centres as Chinkiang, Hongkong remained normal and quiet. But within a few days of the re-establishment of the Reds in Canton all was changed. The strike, fomented and engineered by the Canton Government, and the unprovoked attack upon the Shammeen, form the culmination of a long series of provocations during the past two years. The Governor of Hongkong has expressed his determination to "see this thing through." We are confident that the entire British community are with him to a man and to a woman in their will relentlessly to prosecute this struggle to a victorious issue.

The seamen's strike and the manner of its termination have taught us all a bitter and unforgettable lesson. There can be no discussion of terms this time. As Sir Reginald Stubbs publicly declared at a meeting of the Legislative Council: "There is nothing to discuss or adjudicate, or on which to compromise." It must be—a fight-to-a-finish. There is no shadow of a grievance to justify this strike. It is purely political in complexion and hatched in malice and envy by the Kuomintang Reds. The demands published by the agitators who have brought about this crisis are essentially political. The Chinese have some reason to complain of the refusal to give them representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council. It was a counsel of perfection, not of higher wisdom and tact, which denied the Chinese this participation in the administration of the "Model Settlement." It will unquestionably be remedied when reasonable conciliation on our side is commanded by a similar spirit on the part of the Chinese, and when the acceptable compromise regarding representation of foreign taxpayers on the Municipal Council of the ex-Russian Concession in Hankow is adopted, in the case of similar foreign areas in Tientsin, in accordance with an undertaking that has hitherto been utterly ignored.

Put in Hongkong the Chinese have no such grievance. The demand for the popular election of the Chinese representatives on the Legislative Council is inadmissible while a similar right is denied to the British and foreign community. There is no discrimination. The British community have been conducting a perfectly legitimate campaign for a limited electoral representation during the past few years. They have, of course, not sought to enforce their demand by disorderly processes. If and when their desires are met, probably similar rights will be conceded to the responsible section of the Chinese taxpayers. But at present we are all on the same basis in the principle of representation. The Chinese members of the Council have always been high-minded and able men, and truly representative of the Chinese interests. That is more than can be said of the self-styled authorities in Canton. If there were a genuine popular election in that city nothing would be more certain than the overwhelming repudiation of the Kuomintang extremists. It is a characteristic feature of Chinese inconsistency in their disputes with the foreign Authorities, that they demand rights under foreign auspices which they do not enjoy, and apparently do not even make any serious attempt to acquire, in their own country. The Chinese taxpayers have absolutely no voice in the administration of the native city of Shanghai, and even the inchoate and futile effort to secure the popular election of a Tuan, after the civil war soon died out of imitation. What voice have the Chinese taxpayers got in the municipal administration of the native cities of Peking, Wuchang, Tientsin, or any other cities?

For very many years the relations between Hongkong and Canton were of the most cordial description. There was a common recognition of the essential unity of interests, and the two co-operated with the other in a fine spirit of mutual helpfulness. The Seamen's Strike, openly supported and sustained by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's administration in Canton, by whom the strikers were housed and fed and subsheltered, was the first really serious breach. With the exception of a brief interval the relations between the two Governments have been progressively worsening. This most deplorable break with the past is due solely to the intrigues of the Bolsheviks and to the amazing influence which Moscow's agents came to exert over the left wing of the Kuomintang. While Red Army instructors have been imported and have played a large part

in the military campaigns since Sun Yat-sen returned to Kwangtung in 1923, the Hongkong Government has been reviled for its sympathy with the great commercial class. It has been accused of subsidising the revolt against the appalling extortions and tyranny of the Red regime in Canton. But this may be said for the Colony. If it had lent British officers to Chen Chiung-ming or to Chan Lam-puk, and had actually given them financial and other support, if it had actually turned its very natural and proper sympathy for the sufferers from Red rule in Canton to active help of the opponents of that regime, and backed the moderate section of the Kuomintang against Hu Han-min and his gang, it is safe to say that the Canton Bolsheviks would not be where they are to-day. If it is right for a section of Chinese political extremists to accept the aid of one Power, why should it be improper for those with real material interests—the merchants, not the politicians—to seek and to be granted the help of another?

But in point of fact we have not given material aid to anybody so far. We have scrupulously maintained our traditional policy of non-interference, in the face of intense provocation, though in the many crises that have arisen during the past two years as the result of the appalling military situation in the province, when the Red Kuomintang's fate hung by a thread, a slight departure from that neutrality would have decided the issue. What would the Soviet have to say if Chiang Tsoi imported British or Japanese officers into Harbin? There would not merely be a protest. There would be another concentration of Red troops on the frontier. We have not even protested against what is unquestionably, though being as they are, a deliberately hostile action. If the British or Hongkong Governments wanted to interfere they could do so, and to some purpose. If they wanted to associate themselves with the Vietnamese they could transport not 6,000 but 6,000 troops by sea from Yunnan and turn them loose, within striking distance of Canton, and they could keep them in power. They could do the same in the case of Chen Chiung-ming, who has apparently re-taken Swatow. We are becoming tired of these preposterous and childish charges of interference. It is inducing a feeling of exasperation, and that attitude of mind which is a temptation to do the very things we are wrongfully accused of doing. If we left a handful of officers, money and munitions to Chen Chiung-ming, and rendered him a little unobtrusive Naval support, he would have no difficulty in cleaning up Canton. Such help has undoubtedly been solicited on many occasions by one or other of the factions hostile to the Kuomintang extremists, and the fact is that such overtures have always been refused. Could we have a more convincing pretext than the attack on the Shammeen and the officially-inspired plot against the Hongkong Government if we really wished to interfere?

Kwangtung?

Finally, let us quote the tribute paid to the British Administration in Hongkong by Sun Yat-sen when he was about to resume power in Canton in February, 1923:

"The difference between the Governments in China and Hongkong impress me so much that I begin to wonder why the British

can do so much on the barren rock of Hongkong within 70 years. China during a thousand years has been unable to accomplish the same things as Hongkong. In the administration of Hongkong corruption is the exception and purity the rule. On the contrary, in China corruption is the rule. . . . In China we have not got a Government. We have been misgoverned for many centuries. You (the Hongkong University students) must learn the English example, and we must carry the example of good Government to all parts of China."

That is the best advice Sun Yat-sen has ever given to his countrymen. In its fulfilment the Hongkong Government are undoubtedly prepared to offer any assistance that may be welcome, and that does not involve us in a breach of the policy of neutrality. Even in the present crisis, though the British have been provoked beyond measure, that policy will be and should be maintained. But we hope that the Kuomintang will take warning from the situation their avowedly and consciously hostile policy has produced, and will forthwith cease from further provocation, lest they make desperate remedies inevitable. We shall continue to defend our lives and property on the Shammeen, but we shall go no farther unless Hu Han-min and his fellow-desperades force us to abandon our neutrality and to intervene, as the only means of self-preservation.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAROLD WALLACE PETLEY (DECEASED).

Persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased are requested to forward particulars at once to JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors,

Prince's Building,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, July 9, 1925.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF BEDFORD"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 12th July, 1925, will be subject to rot.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 19th July, 1925, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1925.

RELINQUISHING BUSINESS.

MADAME LILY.

begs to announce to the ladies of Hongkong and Outports that owing to ill health, she is closing her business.

She will therefore dispose of the whole of her valuable stock in all departments at enormous reductions.

Commencing on MONDAY, 22nd June, we have a special BARGAIN SALE of JERSEY SILK in various shades, METAL TISSUES in all shades and designs, Valenciennes Laces and other Fancy Goods.

COTTON VOILES and Nets in all colours. RIBBONS of all descriptions.

HAT WIRES, SILK SOUTAGES, TRIMMINGS, etc. See Window.

The business of the Dressmaking Department will be permanently carried on as heretofore.

COME AND COOL OFF

AT

THE CORONET

WHY WORRY.

Supplies of

PING-PONG BALLS

AND

RUBBER

BATHING BRONCHOS

HAVE ARRIVED.

For Everything to Help you

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S. S	TONS	FROM HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"KASHMIR"	8,985	11th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
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"GAHORE"	5,532	21st July	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"MANTRA"	10,048	26th July	Marseilles & London
"BOUDAN"	8,608	8th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,605	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp
"BIOJIA"	8,813	24th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"MACHINDRA"	11,089	24th Aug.	Marseilles and London
"MARDUNDA"	8,627	5th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,114	19th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"DELTA"	8,07	19th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KAMALA"	9,118	3rd Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"BOUDAN"	8,608	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"BIOJIA"	8,812	24th Oct.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,133	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"MANTRA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles and London
"KALYAN"	9,444	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles and London

BRITISH INDIA-APUAR SAILINGS (South)

"TILAWA"	10,000	10th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAIREA"	7,938	29th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKLWA"	7,036	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday 18th
"TANDA"	6,656	1st Aug.	land, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney
"ARAFURA"	8,000	1st Oct.	and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	5,858	2nd Dec.	do.

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"KASHGAR"	9,006	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"BOUDAN"	8,698	10th July	S'pore, Moji & Kobe
"TAIREA"	7,933	11th July	Shanghai and Kobe
"SIOLIA"	8,613	24th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	24th July	Kobe
"TAKLWA"	7,938	27th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KHYBER"	8,114	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama
"TANDA"	6,656	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MARDUNDA"	18,227	21st Aug.	Shanghai and Kobe
"KALYAN"	8,047	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARALIA"	8,123	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"BOUDAN"	8,608	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KHIVA"	8,133	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
"MANTRA"	10,918	17th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,087	1st Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TANDA"	6,658	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"MOREA"	13,811	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ATEAMER"	12,803	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"BOUDAN"	8,608	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

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Aug. 16 Aug. 23 Canada Aug. 28 Aug. 31

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CHINESE TONGUE.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW
VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

The taking over of the old Saifyingpun School building for the purpose of promoting development in Vernacular education was foreshadowed at yesterday's Board of Education meeting, the Chairman (Mr. G. N. Orme, Director of Education) stating that it would be a new Vernacular middle school embodying the present Chinese men's normal school and providing means for higher vernacular learning.

It was hoped in this way to be able to recruit teachers and to form an avenue to the University, said the Chairman. He trusted that the University would assist them in their attempt to raise the standard of vernacular education. Several Chinese gentlemen had offered considerable assistance in the way of scholarships for impudent boys. The Vernacular Sub-Committee had met and had approved the proposal, which included the taking over of the Saifyingpun School. It was proposed to start on a moderate scale and later develop it into a fairly large school, where there would be good opportunities for a thorough grounding in vernacular studies. If the School proved popular no doubt the Government would eventually consider the desirability of erecting a new building.

The Chairman also referred to proposals which had been made for the linking up of higher and primary classes at the girls' normal school and for the provision of a nucleus of a Normal School in the New Territories to train teachers for the village schools. Both were receiving attention.

Questioned as to the purpose of such schools the Chairman said that the intention was to train teachers in the classics, bring them up in the life of which they were naturally called but also to give them a good grounding in the classics.

In reply to Mr. Alves the Chairman said that the possibility of imparting agricultural instruction had not been considered.

The Estimates.

When the Estimates for the coming year were considered the estimated expenditure on the new Vernacular Middle School referred to by the Chairman was found to be \$18,000. Savings to be effected on the giving up of floors at present occupied by the men's Normal School would bring the net expenditure to \$10,000. British masters in the employ of the Government would be increased from 27 to 31 owing to the demands of the new Saifyingpun School.

Dealing with the building programme for the coming year, the Chairman said it was his intention, if the Board agreed, to ask that a commencement should be made with two new schools on the Kowloon peninsula, one on the West and one on the East, to serve the growing population there. The two schools would be more or less on the lines of the present Yaumati School, with somewhat similar accommodation. He hoped they would be begun and, if possible, finished during the year. Then there was also the provision of a smaller school at Cheung Chau, which he hoped would also be begun during the year.

The Chairman referred to the proposal to establish Technical Institute Classes in Kowloon. Among the subjects taught would be chemistry, physics, mathematics, French, shorthand, etc. The classes would start in October, and, if successful, would be extended.

Mr. Alves pleaded for publicity in connection with the classes. He was sure they would be much appreciated by Kowloon people.

Mr. Ralphs: It only remains for the public of Kowloon to show their appreciation by attending the classes.

Mr. Ralphs also added that advertisements and notices would be issued before the classes started.

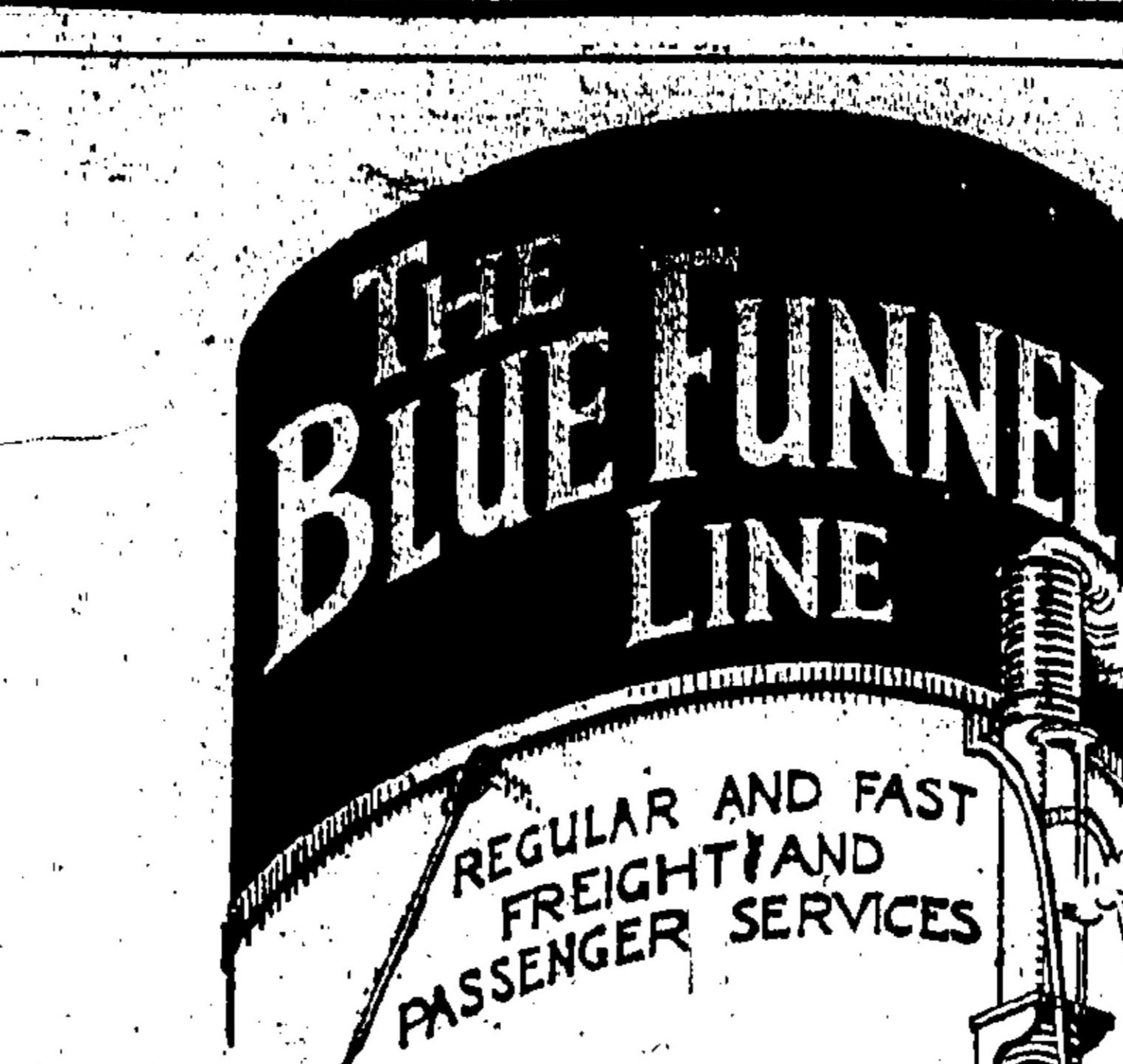
It was proposed, the Chairman proceeded, to form a staff library in the Board Room. The idea was to provide books which would be most useful. If possible they would incorporate other libraries with it and consolidate as far as possible the advantage of having a central library accessible to the staff. They would also make the room a meeting place for the staff, and if it proved popular and successful it was possible the idea would be extended.

The meeting approved the estimates.

The Chairman announced that a School Medical Officer had now been appointed. Mrs. Minett had been appointed, and as soon as Mrs. Hickling returned, which would be in a few weeks, she would commence her duties.

THE S.S. TAIREA.

The s.s. Tairea left Singapore for this port on July 7 p.m., and is due here on July 12 at daylight.



LONDON SERVICE.

"TROILUS" 14th July Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PATROCULUS" 21st July Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ELPENOR" 11th Aug. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ATREUS" 29th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TALTHYBIUS" 1st Aug. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"PHILOCTETES" 21st July Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

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"ANTENORE" 26th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"HECTOR" 31st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PARADEON" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PATROCULUS" 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"ANTENORE" 13th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
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Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegraphs is subject to delay of 2 hours.
Tele. Radio files will be closed from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. until further notice.
Messages in code must have name of code included in text.

INWARD MAILED.

	THURSDAY, JULY 9.	FRI.
EUROPE via Suze (Letters and Papers)—London June 11 and Parcels—June 12.	Kasabg x	
SUNDAY, JULY 12.	Tair a	
Straits	MONDAY, JULY 13.	Empress of Russia
	TUESDAY, JULY 14.	At sua Maru
	WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.	Vishima Yaru
	TUE DAY, JULY 21.	Aki Maru
Japan		

OUTWARD MAILED.

	THURSDAY, JULY 9.	TUES.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and South America, and "EUROPE" via Vancouver, B.C.—i.e. Vancouver July 17, & "EUROPE" via Siberia (Correspondence specially unnumbered "via Siberia" only) Ships sail at daylight, on 10th July. Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 4 p.m. Empress of Canada Hohow Pakhoi & Haiphong Takuwa Maru 4.30 p.m. Fort Bayard, Hohow, Pakhoi & Haiphong Handi 4.30 p.m. FRIDAY, JULY 10.	Bacarang Maru..... 10 a.m.	
Japan		
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially superscribed "via Siberia" only) Kasabg x		
SATURDAY, JULY 11.		Noon
Straits—Ceylon—India—Mauritius—E. &. S. Africa—Aden—Egypt & "EUROPE" via MARESEILLERS—Macassar 1st August Parcels July 10th 5 p.m. Registration 2.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. Rachir x Shanghai and Japan Takuwa Maru 4.30 p.m. SUNDAY, JULY 12.		
Kwaihoi, Amoy and Formosa Sochi Maru 9 a.m. MONDAY, JULY 13.		
Sundaikan Mausam 9.30 a.m.		
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.		
Shanghai and Japan Atsuta Maru 9.30 a.m.		
THURSDAY, JULY 16.		
Japan Michima Maru 9 a.m.		

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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U.S.S. "Westward" — — — — — Dots 12th July, 1925
Leave Hongkong 28th July

TO SINGAPORE, B. MOGONGA, AND OBUAN.

U.S.S. "Westward" — — — — — Dots Hongkong 11th August
Leave Hongkong 12th August

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

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and

OUR OWN TOPICAL

THE STAR

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ANITA STEWART

in

"HARRIET AND THE PIPER."

WANDA WILEY

in

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TOPICAL NEWS

WORLD THEATRE

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AN ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME

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